

# THE CIRCULAR.

"MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED."—Daniel xii, 4.

VOL. III.

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**THE CIRCULAR**  
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By Robert Porter.

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.—PAYABLE AT  
THE EXPIRATION OF THE FIRST SIX MONTHS.  
—ANY PERSON WHO PROCURES SIX SUBSCRIBERS, AND WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE  
PAYMENT, SHALL BE ENTITLED TO A COPY.

## Poetry.

The following beautiful Hymn was sent us some  
time ago; and, it is but due to our highly re-  
spected friend, who sent it, to state, that its  
not appearing in our paper sooner, was entirely  
owing to its having been mislaid.—Editor.

Selected for the Circular.

## HYMN.

### EMERALD GATES.

1. Burst ye em'rald gates and bring  
To my enraptur'd vision,  
All the extatic joys that spring  
Round the bright Elysian:  
Lo! we lift our longing eyes,  
Break ye intervening skies,  
Son of righteousness arise!  
Ope the gates of Paradise.
2. Floods of everlasting light,  
Freely flash before him:  
Myriads with supreme delight  
Instantly adore him.  
Trumps angelic sound his fame;  
Lutes of lucid gold proclaim,  
All the music of his name,  
Heaven shall echo with the theme.
3. Four and twenty elders rise  
From their princely station,  
Shout his glorious victories,  
Sing the great salvation;  
Cast their crowns before his throne,  
Cry in reverential tone,  
Glory be to God alone,  
Holy! Holy! Holy! one.
4. Hark! the thrilling symphonies,  
Seem, methinks, to seize us;  
Join we too the pleasing theme,  
Jesus!—Jesus!—Jesus!  
Sweetest sound in Seraph's song,  
Sweetest notes on mortal's tongue—  
Sweetest carol ever sung,  
Jesus—Jesus flows along.

D.

## THEOLOGICAL.

*General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church in the United States.*—A communication, in the Philadelphia Recorder from a Gentleman, in Charleston states, that the Agent of this Seminary, the Rev. Robert B. Croes, has recently visited that city; preached in the Episcopal churches; and solicited from individuals, generally with good success, pecuniary assistance for the benefit of the Institution. The spirit of the communication is excellent, and if it may be regarded as a fair exhibition of the feelings of Episcopalians, at the south, towards their Theological Seminary and its Agent, it may be inferred that the Institution will obtain all necessary funds. The amount of collections is not stated; but it is stated generally, that the collections exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Agent. It is proposed, that he shall visit every parish in the Diocese of South Carolina and Georgia before he leaves these States for North Carolina; that a list of the members of each parish be obtained and every man called on; and if there are 200,000 adult Episcopalians, in the United States, it will be perceived how large a sum can be realized from a general application. This proposition, and the spirit, which dictated it, reminds us of a declaration of the Agent of Columbia College, who, when asked how \$50,000 could be obtained for the Institution, replied, "ask 50,000 persons for it." This spirit and mode of operation will accomplish any thing.

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN VIRGINIA.

An effort is now about being made to establish a Theological Institution in Virginia, for the benefit of that State, and of the southern country in general. The following statement respecting this design, is derived from the most authentic sources, and may be relied on with the utmost confidence.

*Plan of the Institution.*—In all important particulars, the plan of this Seminary resembles that of the Institutions of Princeton and Andover. There are to be, at least three Professorships; one of Biblical Literature; one of Christian Theology; and one of Ecclesiastical History and Polity. The Institution is under the immediate care of the Presbytery of Hanover (within the bounds of which it is placed); but the Presbytery is required to make an annual report to the Synod of Virginia, and to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church.

*Location.*—The Seminary is located in the neighborhood of Hampden Sydney College, in the county of Prince Edward, about the middle of the State from East to West; and about fifty or sixty miles from its southern boundary. The surrounding population is intelligent, moral, and in many instances pious. Boarding may be obtained in the neighborhood at about two dollars per week, including washing, lodging, and fuel.

*Progress.*—A Professor of Christian Theology has been appointed, and was inducted into office on the first day of the present year. The school was opened with a small class; but with every reason to hope for a large increase, provided sufficient funds can be raised to endow the necessary professorships.—The design is, in the first place, to accomplish this object; and afterwards to erect such buildings as necessity may require, or means permit. The only deviation from this purpose will be in the building of a house for a professor, which is thought to be indispensable. This, however, will be accomplished by a local subscription, which is already filled up; so as to warrant a contract for the work.—The amount raised for a permanent fund, and now at interest or vested in stock, is nearly \$14,000, and agents are appointed to travel in various directions, and solicit aid from the whole church.

*Necessity of the Institution.*—This appears from various considerations.

1. *The very destitute condition of the country.*—Taking the whole region, which this Seminary is designed to benefit, there is not one educated preacher for every ten thousand! Taking the whole population as it now stands, out of every hundred thousand, there are more than eighty thousand who do not belong to any Christian society! Few are so well supplied with the ministrations of the gospel, as to hear a preacher of any kind oftener than once in two weeks; in very many instances, not oftener than once in four weeks: and thousands enjoy no regular instruction at all.

2. *All experience shows that a supply of religious teachers, cannot be furnished by the northern Seminaries.*—Andover, Princeton, and Auburn, do not send out more than sixty preachers a year—and at least sixty preachers are annually taken from their labors to their rest. There are now about six hundred vacant congregations in the Presbyterian Church; thirty or forty new ones are formed every year; more than 300,000 souls are annually added to our population; and there is a continually growing demand for foreign missionaries. How can the present Seminaries supply these numerous and pressing wants!

3. *The church cannot afford to raise up missionaries in the north, and send them to the southern country.*—A northern man, by locating himself in the alluvial part of the southern country, runs the risk of being suddenly cut off by fever, or of contracting a disease of the liver, which will shorten his days. The church can ill afford to bear such losses; but if she could, it ought not to be expected that young men, when there are so many urgent calls in other directions, will put life and health to hazard, in a region where much labor must be performed, much hardship endured, and a scanty support expected.

4. *Native preachers are better suited to the habits and manners of the southern people, and to the general state of society, than men trained at a distance.*—This is too obvious to require comment. It ought to be added, however, that natives, being able to bear the climate during the whole year, can do much more good than missionaries, who labor for six months, and then, just when they have made a good impression, and excited a deep interest, leave the region, and perhaps are seen no more. There must be a Seminary at the South.

*Necessity of aid.*—The pecuniary embarrassments of Virginia, and the southern country in general, are great. They who take an interest in the concerns of religion and the welfare of the Redeemer's kingdom, are so few in number, and so limited in resources, that this great and most necessary work cannot go on without the general assistance of the church. But by affording liberal aid to this object, it is fully believed that the church here, can do more for the promotion of religion to the south, than by any other means whatsoever. The aid which we solicit is precisely that by which we shall be enabled hereafter to help ourselves; and bear a part in the great work of evangelizing the world. [N. Y. Observer.]

*Theological Institution at Alexandria.*—This institution is under the patronage of the Episcopal Church, in Virginia.

## Hamilton Theological Seminary.

The agent of the Baptist Education Society of Connecticut, acknowledges the receipt of \$1313 in subscriptions and donations during the period of two months.

## Extracts from Brantly's Sermon ON THE TRINITY.

In concerns of religion faith is safe and speculation dangerous. The more our minds are conversant with the great subject of man's redemption, the more reason we shall see to admit its truth. As Christians, we suffer no disparagement of dignity, by a frank avowal of inability to comprehend, within reason's grasp, many of the elevated truths of revelation. To acknowledge ourselves believers only, when many of the lofty matters of religion, are presented to our view, is a modesty altogether seemly on the part of creatures, and a reverential respect to the oracles of God. For, he who comes forward to take the dimensions of this sublime work, will require a line of sufficient length to measure infinities, and a standing so high as to be able to scan immensity!—We may assume the position, that every thing is credible which is not known to be false. For however great the impossibility may be, which rests upon a proposition, yet if it be possible, it may be true, and therefore is at least credible. The great Apostle, in his speech before Agrippa, says: "Why is it judged incredible by you, that God should raise the dead? Have you ascertained it to be an impossibility? Have you gone, by regular steps, and proved it a fallacious proposition? Do you know the contrary to be a fact?" Thus stands the doctrine of the Trinity; upon principles of reason, it is credible; because no man is competent to affirm the contrary. For who has comprehended the parts and principles of this stupendous mystery?

But I foresee an objection to this mode of reasoning. It will be said, that, according to the proposition we have assumed, the believer in Transubstantiation may make good his creed; since we are left to the conclusion, that, whatever is possible, is also credible. And so we affirm of any proposition, unless we can know the contrary. In the case of Transubstantiation, we do know the opposite to be true; because, we can fully comprehend all the terms of the proposition, which are, bread, wine, body, blood.

The mystery of Godliness is known to us as a fact, which is "God manifested in the flesh"—The manifestation of flesh and spirit together, the union of material and immaterial, even in nature, is a mystery to all the world—even this subordinate secret lies infinitely beyond the scope of mortal vision. What wonder, then, if this vast theme should run so far into the ocean of eternity, that an angel's depth could not

fathom it? Sooner would an insect's wing cover the sun, than the powers of a reasoning mite comprehend this profound secret.

## From the Family Visitor.

### THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

Mr. Editor.—As the following anecdote is calculated to be useful, please give it a place in the Family Visitor.

"Two gentlemen were once disputing on the Divinity of Christ. One of them who argued against it, said, 'if it were true it certainly would have been expressed in more clear and unequivocal terms.' 'Well,' said the other, 'admitting that you believed it, were authorized to teach it, and allowed to use your own language, how would you express the doctrine to make it indubitable?'—'I would say,' replied the first, 'that Jesus Christ is the true God.' 'You are happy,' rejoined the other 'in the choice of your words, for you happened to hit upon the very words of inspiration: St. John, speaking of the Son, says, 'this is the true God, and eternal life.'"

If any of your readers doubt the Divinity of Christ, I refer them to 1 John v. chapter for a full and explicit solution of their doubts. Let them read it with a candid, unprejudiced mind, and they will find themselves constrained either to admit the doctrine, or reject the Bible, as a mere human production. A SUBSCRIBER.

## THE SIMPLE ANNALS OF THE POOR.

I was this morning summoned to attend a scene of distress, which was calculated to awaken the strongest sympathy. A little boy had been drowned. He was about 11 years of age, and of much promise for the sweetness of his disposition and the blossomings of piety. He was an orphan under the care of a relative, but that relative was in the depths of poverty. Once in affluence, a respectable merchant of this city, his uncle had, by misplaced confidence, been ruined, and was now in a foreign port seeking for bread.—Around his aunt was a numerous family. She mourned the dead, who had been to her as a son, and to whom she had been as a mother. "Last evening," said she, "he returned from the straw room of the Provident Society, and he sat down by me, and told me of some little occurrence, and then of the tickets he had got at the school, and that now he had enough to get him a Bible, and when the director came out who attended to the premiums he should get it. Oh! he was an affectionate dutiful child—he prayed and he loved to recite the Scriptures—he was dear to me as my own. In a few moments he left me, and almost before I had missed him I heard that he was drowned."

Inquiring of the neighbors, I ascertained that the family was of that class of reputable poor, whose claims are so interesting. Often was the whole household without sufficient food—"and the little boy," said my informant, "I am glad he is gone—for he was a good child, and being afflicted with pain in the breast, and delicate, he was less able to bear suffering." He, with three other of the children, had for nearly three months been employed by the Provident Society in plating straw. There they were not only taught in the Scriptures but they had their dinner given to them. Blessed institution, thought I, as I looked at the corpse, it has kept the poor little boy from suffering, and increased within him that knowledge of the Saviour, which prompted his dying prayer, and led, I trust, his soul to Heaven.

The Bible he had earned was given to his sister, now a lone orphan. She will doubtless keep it all the days of her life, and may read it to her everlasting benefit.

It was interesting to witness the assemblage of children from the House of Industry, to see them following the remains of their companion to the grave, and standing in tears around, as the Bible he had earned was opened, and the hope expressed that he had found a better treasure. [Phila. Rec.]

*Revivals.*—In Mount Pleasant Congregation, (Penn.) 26 subjects of the late revival, have been added to the church. In New Salem and Long Run, 40, and in Beavertown 30.



## THE CIRCULAR.

WILMINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

"A Real Friend," came to hand too late for this week's paper—it will appear in our next.

We propose, next week, to lay before our readers, the substance of the arguments, said to have been urged in the U. S. Senate, in opposition to the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade, a summary statement of the provisions of which, will be found on the 4th page of our paper of to-day.

We to-day insert a list of Duties on Foreign Articles, according to the new Tariff—which will be found on the opposite page.

The monsters who lately committed the atrocious murder at Darby, have been taken up at Woodbury, N. J.

The National Intelligencer of the 1st instant, mentions the arrival at the city of Washington, of Mr. Edwards.

We see it stated in the Pittsburg Recorder, that the Rev. William C. Blair, assistant Missionary among the Chickasaws, in Mississippi, of whom we took some notice in our last, brought with him from Monroe, two young men, one a half blood, the other an Indian; and left the former at Jefferson College, in Penn. for the purpose of acquiring a literary and scientific information—the other accompanied Mr. Blair to Philadelphia; where, it was expected, some provision would be made for his education.

**FIRE!**—About 11 O'clock on Sunday night last, a fire broke out in the three story brick house, two doors above our house, occupied jointly by Mr. Joseph Pogue, as a store, on the first floor, and Messrs. Mendenhall and Walters, printers and publishers of the "Wilmingtonian," and printers of the "Berean," as a printing office, on the second, who lost their all, owing to the very rapid progress of the flames. Mr. Pogue however, was so fortunate as to save a part of his goods. The fire spread through the garret of Mr. Buchey, and thence communicated with the roof of our dwelling, where its progress was happily stopped. It is said that 5 or 6 other houses, in Shipley street, were also on fire; but extinguished as soon as discovered. There was but little wind at the time, and had it been otherwise, there would have been every reason to fear a widely extended destruction of property. Much credit is due the several fire companies of this borough and of Brandywine, for their activity and perseverance, as also to every citizen and stranger, whom we seen at the fire.

The Ladies, ever awake to humanity's call, and always polite and obliging, deserve to be particularly noticed, both for their active aid in supplying the engines with water, and for their liberality in preparing 'meat and drink' for, and calling those of our sex, who had taken part in the more laborious duty at the fire, from labor to refreshment.

We very respectfully tender our most grateful acknowledgments to the different Fire Companies, and to our fellow-citizens generally, without distinction, who so generously, under Divine Providence, rescued our property from almost inevitable destruction. We are under many obligations especially to our kind neighbors who so readily took charge of our Books and other goods; but we all owe many more thanks and much more heartfelt gratitude, to our Heavenly Father, for his merciful preservation of our lives and protection of our property.

### MUTUAL INSURANCE.

We know the fact that an association exists in Philadelphia, for mutual insurance, and that they obtain it permanently at 2 per cent; but we are unacquainted with the detail of their proceedings. From the late calamity, we have been induced to give the matter some consideration, which has resulted in a plan something like the following:—One hundred persons associate—take their real property as rated by the Hundred Assessor, and suppose it to amount on an average to \$5000 each—on this sum, permit each to insure \$2500 permanently, at 5 per cent. premium. This would immediately raise the sum of \$12,500, applicable to any loss which might accrue. Should losses arise exceeding this amount, or the amount which may have accumulated at the time, then let each person receive in proportion to his or her loss.

It would, however, require some care and attention to regulate the grades of risk, and fix the premium proportionate.

The above applies only to real property—it might be also applied to personal.

We suggest this on the spur of the occasion, in hopes it will call the attention of abler pens.—Something ought certainly to be done. We are as much bound, says a late writer, "to secure ourselves against loss from fire, by insurance, when it can be done, as against the midnight robber, by bars and locks."

We see it stated in different papers, that "no revival of Religion exists in any College or Academy in the United States." This lamentable fact is the more to be deplored, as the Professors in many of these Institutions, are Divines—pious men—and have many pupils under their charge, who are preparing themselves for the ministry. "Should not Christians plead with earnestness that God would pour out his Spirit upon these highly important institutions?"

The apparent apathy of Christians, in the great and glorious cause of the blessed Redeemer, would almost induce the sad belief, that the more they are reminded of the necessity of a moral regeneration, of an irreproachable and godly life in this present evil world, and of their duty as genuine Christians and true followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, the greater their indifference is exhibited towards these momentous concerns; the more hardened they seem to grow in iniquity and transgression. O! Christians, let us be up and doing, while it is yet day; for the night cometh, in which no man worketh. And now is the accepted time—now is the day of salvation! Therefore, let us 'strive to enter in at the straight gate,' while it is open to receive us. Let us reflect seriously upon the uncertainty of life, and the certainty of death, and the ensuing judgment. Death will not be bribed—he keeps marching forward with an irresistible and sure step to overtake us all—he is even now separated from us but by a thin veil of flesh.

If, (as a worthy minister of the Gospel lately remarked) the President of these United States were to propose a visit to us, would we not make every preparation possible, to receive him cheerfully, and in the most splendid style, deeming ourselves highly honored by his presence? And an infinitely greater personage (if we may presume so to express ourselves) than the President, even Jesus Christ, the Great and Eternal King of Heaven, is daily knocking at the locked doors of our obdurate hearts, for admission; and shall we not make preparation to receive Him? Shall we not invite Him in, nor suffer him to enter? O! sinners, let us bear in mind, that the avenue to the Mercy Seat of God may close, speedily and forever close upon us!—Dreadful thought!

The past season has been remarkable for disease and death. Many of our relatives, friends, and acquaintances, have been taken from us into the world of Spirits. We are surely called upon to pause in our worldly career—to reflect—to hear and attend to these solemn calls of the Lord, so repeatedly made. Then, if we are found among those saints who are ready to attend the awful summons of *This night shall thy soul be required of thee!* we may look forward beyond the gloomy limits of the grave, clinging fast to the sweet Anchor of Hope, even unto Christ Jesus, the sure rock and foundation of our eternal salvation. Then, at our parting from this transitory to that eternal world of joy and happiness, may we deem ourselves blessed indeed. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." Their blessedness consists in the unshaken hope of dying in the Lord, who is Life everlasting; and who has graciously promised those, that hold out to the end, in the good fight of faith, a crown of immortal glory.

We are led to believe, that many called Heathens, of the four corners of the earth, will be with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob; whilst many professors of Christ, and descendants of Abraham, (the Jews) will be thrust down into outer darkness: because of their wickedness and unbelief.—With all the gospel light, and every means of grace, they will not repent and live. If, Christian reader, we do the will of our Heavenly Father—if we follow the foot steps of his dearly beloved Son, who gave himself a willing sacrifice for all true believers—who died on the cross, that we might live: then, ah then, will it be a matter of indifference to us, as to when, where or how we die. Let us exercise love towards our divine Master, and faith will follow: for faith works by love. Let us do all the good we can: visit and console the sick and dying; administer to the wants of the poor and needy; clothe the naked; feed the hungry; wipe from the pale cheek of the widow, the tears of sorrow and grief, and be the father of the unprotected orphan. This we are commanded to do, and it should be our pleasure to perform these duties. 'Tis true, we are not to expect to earn heaven for doing good works; but, it is as certain, that without them, we are much less to hope for an inheritance in the mansions of heavenly bliss. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, and their works do follow them." Since no man living knoweth the hour in which the Son of man cometh, be admonished, O unprepared Christian, to be ready at all times, for that awful event, which, sooner or later, must come: so that, without slavish fear, you may cheerfully render an account of your stewardship—and then, too, when Death draws aside the veil of mortality, will you be enabled to see with a clearer vision, the glory of the Most High—then will you be enabled to look through the lengthened vista of time and the valley of the shadow of death, with emotions of sweet rapture, and behold your disembodied relatives and friends, who have gone on before you, arrayed in the snow-white robes of the righteousness of Christ, arranged around the Great Throne of the ineffable glory of Jehovah, and drinking of the pure stream of the living waters, which continually flow from the everlasting Fountain of all Goodness—singing unceasing hallelujahs to the Lamb of God. Then, ah! then to die is gain.

### For the Circular.

MR. PORTER—If you deem the following statement of facts worthy a place in your paper, you are at liberty to publish it.

The attention of the public has lately been called to the disease, now technically called the *Varoloid*. Of this disease I know nothing—but that a person may have the small pox a second time I am a living witness.

In the year 1803, I lived in the city of Philadelphia. On the 17th day of March, in that year, I was taken exceedingly ill. During the afternoon, and till late in the evening I had scarcely a moments respite from a dreadful sick stomach. Dr. Bertron, of the Northern Liberties, our family Physician, was called in to see me. He prescribed something for me, but did not name my disease. In the forenoon of the next day he called again; when, to use the words of my mother, and others in the room, my "face looked as red as scarlet." The doctor again gave me some medicine, but declined telling them what he thought of my disease then; but in the evening, when he called again, all doubts respecting my complaint had vanished. I well remember that he raised the hair above my forehead and exclaimed, "well my boy, if you had never had the small pox, I could avouch that you would have them now." But Doctor, said I, you see that it is impossible, for I am much pock-marked already. He replied, "I see you are: but still you may have them again." As this was the first time that either the family or myself had heard of a persons having the small pox twice, it of course became the principal subject of discourse amongst us. But here were my mother and sisters, and the marks which I had then borne for near twenty years, besides the testimony of the nurse, who had lived in my father's family when we all had been inoculated, to prove that I had had the small pox; and then I had evidence to my sorrow, that I was laboring under the same disease again. These decided the point. Next morning the Doctor came again, and looking at me, he said, "Now you have the small pox handsomely; and may lay out your accounts for a four weeks job of it." His prediction was more than realized; for instead of a "four weeks job," I was disabled from doing any thing to support myself, for upwards of three months, viz. till the 20th of June following. My case soon attracted considerable notice. One reason for this was, that I was one of the first subjects which had that disease that spring, and the Doctors availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining *virus*, and another reason was that they wished to see an instance of a person having it twice.

Among other Physicians who came to see me, was a Doct. Norgrove, who was said to be peculiarly successful in that complaint, also his son, and many others. But as I was so blind that I could not see them, and so sick that I could not converse with them, I do not recollect any of their names besides those mentioned. I recollect, however, one day after I had recovered my vision so as to discern objects, that a very genteel and intelligent gentleman called to see me. He told me that he was a Physician, and I think from New York. I asked him if it were possible for a person to have that disorder a second time? He answered me, "that since he had heard of my case, he had read some authors again on the subject, and found that it was possible."

After I had recovered sufficient strength to travel, I went to Burlington, N. J. in a packet; the Captain (viz. Capt. Benstead) of which declared that he too had had the small pox twice.

If further testimony were necessary to establish the fact, it might easily be obtained, as all the persons mentioned in the beginning of this statement, are, for ought I know, yet living. I will just add, that a report had reached Deerfield, N. J. where I had last resided, that I had died of the small pox; to which, Miss Foster, now the wife of the venerable and pious Rev. E. Osborn, of Fairfield, N. J. replied, "That I might have died of some other disease, but as to my dying of the small pox, she thought impossible, for I was so pock-marked before I left there."

There is one circumstance connected with this statement, I will not omit. Nearly three years after my own mothers death, my father married the woman whom I have above called mother, and who has been indeed a mother to me. By her he had three children. These were all inoculated and had the small pox. With them I ate, played, and perhaps slept, no one doubting but I was secure against the disease; nor could I ever recollect where or how I took it the second time unless it were from a family I

had visited in Jersey, just seventeen days before I was taken down myself.

I am your's, &c.

May 26, 1824.

E. K. D.

P. S. One day after I had nearly regained my usual health, Dr. Jonathan Moore of Cumberland, N. J. called to see me. I walked with him down town to the office of a gentleman, then a distinguished advocate for vaccination; the conversation turning to my case they both agreed that it was possible for a person to have that disorder twice. Besides this I have related the circumstance to many Physicians, and not one of them ever expressed a doubt of its possibility.

From the Philadelphia Christian Gazette  
THE PAST WEEK,

Has been one of much interest to the Religious part of our community. Anniversaries and meetings have occurred of different societies whose aim is one, the diffusion of the knowledge of Christ and the extension of his kingdom. We are glad to perceive on the whole the appearance of an increase of zeal manifested by these, which presages good to Zion.

The sitting of our Ecclesiastical body, is always an event of interest to the church. May we not believe it an event on which the Great Head of the church bestows his gracious notice? A large number of the ministers of the word of life are assembled to deliberate on the things which pertain to God. How much of eternity may be involved in these deliberations! In their decisions, the future interests of an unknown multitude of immortal beings may be entwined. Greatly then do they need the prayers of every christian for wisdom and strength from above—shall they not have these prayers?

A missionary sermon was preached by the Rev. President Wylie, of the Washington College, Pennsylvania, before the General Assembly, on Monday evening, the 24th inst. in the Rev. Mr. Skinner's church. A collection was taken up in aid of the assembly's missionary fund, amounting to \$162.

The anniversary of the Sunday and adult school Union, took place on Tuesday evening, 25th inst. at the second Presbyterian Church in this city, when an interesting report was read, and several addresses made on the important subject of Sabbath schools.

On Wednesday evening, 26th inst. the narrative of the general assembly of the state of religion within the bounds of the different presbyteries, was read in the 1st Presbyterian Church before a crowded audience. Revivals and declines of religion, have occurred during the past year. We regret to notice, that from some of the Presbyteries accounts are of a gloomy complexion. One great cause of the infrequency of revivals, we fear, is owing to the want of a spirit of prayer, of fervent effectual prayer among professing christians. Faithful ministers of God's word greatly need to have their hands stayed up and strengthened by the prayers of their people.

### Intemperance and Sabbath breaking.

When hearing the narrative of the General assembly read on Wednesday evening, we were particularly struck with the mention of the gross sins of *Intemperance* and *Sabbath breaking*; both alarmingly prevalent. We have hitherto been accustomed to believe, that *Sabbath-breakers* belonged only to the ranks of the enemy; but this narrative tells us that professors of religion are in the habit of violating God's day. Yes, and it is told to the churches, that those who are appointed to watch for souls, as they that must give account; those, whose *ordination vows* are recorded above, are by unnecessary travelling, guilty of violating this day.

### Colonization Society.

On Thursday afternoon last, Robert Goodloe Harper, Esq. of Baltimore, one of the Vice Presidents of the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, in presence of the General Assembly and a gratified audience, explained the views of the society in its plan and progress. From the sketch given of the present situation of the colony at Liberia, encouragement is held out to believe that the set time is come, to favor degraded unhappy *Ethiopia*. She hath stretched forth her supplicating hands to God, who shall hinder her emancipation!

The Greeks have taken Coron and the outworks of Lepanto—two important places.



## Religious Reports.

### PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Sixth Report, which was read, at the annual meeting May 13th, states, that the number of Auxiliary Societies, at the date of the last Report, was seven, and the number of Executive Committees, sixteen. To these three have been added, in the course of the year. The executive committee of New-York report, that they have assisted seventeen young men the past year. The Executive Committee of Long Island, that they have distributed \$165 to those young men under their care. The Executive Committee of Morris and Essex have received, since their last report, \$229, and distributed to six young men \$351, besides clothing to the students in Bloomfield Academy. The Executive Committee of the County of Orange have received \$78, and have expended \$71. They have one Beneficiary. The Education Society of Catskill has assisted, since its formation, six young men, four of whom are now in the ministry. The Executive Committee of the Northern Associated Presbytery have expended since their last report \$267, and have now in their Treasury \$77. Their present number of Beneficiaries is four. The Executive Committee of Columbia have expended fifty dollars for the support of one Beneficiary. The Executive Committee of Chenango have one Beneficiary, and hope soon to receive several others. The Executive Committee of Onondaga report, that only two, out of five Beneficiaries remain under their care. Two have withdrawn to be supported by other societies, and one is dead.

The Western Education Society has directed its attention to the erection of a Boarding House, in the vicinity of Hamilton College, which will accommodate fifty students. The number of Beneficiaries under its care in December was twenty four. The receipts, during the year was \$1029 in cash, and \$2212 in lumber, provisions and other articles.

The Executive Committee of Geneva has one Beneficiary under its care, who is supported by a Female Society in Geneva. The Executive Committee of Ontario have under their care a number of pious and promising young men, who have an ardent desire to become preachers of the Gospel, and are willing to submit to any hardships to accomplish their object; but the committee are unable to render them the requisite aid. Two, out of six of their Beneficiaries have withdrawn from the patronage of the Society. The Executive Committee of Crawford County report, that the Association connected with their body have contributed in money and produce \$98. They have no Beneficiary. The Education Society of Grand River, Ohio, have received about \$100, and have expended about \$80. The Directors communicate the intelligence, that the Presbyteries of Grand River and Portage, at a joint meeting, in May, 1822, took the necessary measures for the establishment of a Classical and Theological Seminary, to be located in the North Eastern part of the State of Ohio.

The Executive Committee of East Tennessee have received provisions, boarding, and tuition, \$792. The greater part of the above receipts were expended upon fifteen young men, in the South Western Theological Seminary, Knoxville. The whole number of Beneficiaries, under the care of the committee, is nineteen. There are, also, four who have been approved, as candidates for charity, and several others, who will probably apply soon, but "without double the help from abroad," the Committee say "we know not how we can meet the necessities of those to whom we are already engaged."

The Executive Committees of Philadelphia, Genesee, Cayuga, Bath or West Tennessee had, under their care, according to the last reports transmitted from them, seventeen Beneficiaries.

Sixteen of the above Executive Committees, have under their care 86 Beneficiaries. Ten of them have received more than five thousand dollars. It is supposed in the Report, that the whole number of Beneficiaries is 103, and the whole amount of receipts more than \$7000. [Bos. Rec.]

### Restoration of the captured Africans.

The report of the Board of the Colonization Society of Washington, recently published, contains a particular account of the examination and restoration of ten Africans, who were found concealed on board a slave ship in Baltimore.

The general question was put to them severally whether they wished to remain in this country as freemen, or to be sent to

Montserado, and thence if practicable to their homes. Dowrey was the first who was called to answer. He was a chief in his own country; he replied, "I wish to go home, I wish to see my father, my wife and children; I have been at Montserado, I live but three days walk from that place." Barterou answered, "Let me go home; I have a wife, I have two children; I live a morning's walk from Dowrey." The next person called was Mousah, the son of a highly respectable chief; he had been living with Gen. Harper, and when asked if he was not disposed to remain and be instructed, and go home hereafter and teach his countrymen, he replied, "General Harper is a good man, he will give me clothes and food, and be kind to me, but he cannot give me my wife and children." When the general question was put to Cubangerie, he replied, "Why do you ask this question over and over? I am so rejoiced at the thoughts of returning, that I want words to express myself. Do you not know that nothing is so dear as a man's home?" Mazzey said, "My mother is living, my father is living, I have two sisters; I shall be grateful to those who send me to my family and friends." The answer of Fanghah was, "I shall be joyful to go home; I have a father, mother, wife, sister and three children to meet me in my own country." Corree said all that he desired was to be landed in Africa, and he should soon find his way home. Banhah made nearly the same reply. After these eight persons were examined, they expressed great anxiety to be joined by two of their companions not present.

When they arrived, their companions sprang with exultations to meet them, embraced them again and again, caught them in their arms, raised them from the ground, and continued for half an hour at intervals to embrace and shake them by the hand. Nothing could exceed their joy at being told that they were free, and would sail in a day or two for Africa.

These ten persons thus providentially rescued from perpetual slavery, and made happy in the anticipations of again beholding their native land and of carrying gladness to many a weeping disconsolate heart, owed their deliverance chiefly to the Colonization Society. They have gone home to prove to their countrymen and friends, that white men are not all barbarians, traffickers in human flesh.

These rescued Africans, full of gratitude to their deliverers sailed in the Fidelity for Montserado, in October last; Dr. Ayres had directions to send them home as soon as they arrived.

### LIST OF DUTIES, ON FOREIGN ARTICLES ACCORDING TO THE NEW TARIFF.

Anvils and Anchors	2 cts. per lb.
Allum	250 per cwt.
Bagging, Cotton	3 1/2 cts. per yd.
Bottles, black,	2 to 3 \$ per gro.
Coach Lace	35 per ct.
Other Laces	12 1/2 per ct. ad. val
Carpeting	25 to 50 cts p. yd.
Cordage, tarred	4 cts. per lb.
Do. untarred	5 cts. per lb.
Cables of Iron, &c.	3 cts per lb.
Cloths, bolting	15 per ct. ad. val.
Copper, all manufactures of	35 per ct. ad. val.
Coals	6 cts per bush.
Corks	12 cts. per lb.
Camphor Crude and refined	8 to 12 cts. per lb.
Copperas	2 dols. per cwt.
Cayenne Pepper	15 cts. per lb.
Chocolate	4 cts. per lb.
Currants and Figs	3 cts. per lb.
Other fruits	3 to 4 cts per lb.
Duck Russia, Holland & Ravens	15 per ct. ad. val.
Demijohns	25 cts. each
Glass, cut	3 cts pr lb. & 30 p. ct.
Do. window	3 to 4 \$ p. 100 sq. ft. ac. to size
Ginger	2 cts. per lb.
Glauber and Epsom salts	2 to 4 cts per lb.
Hemp	35 dols. per ton
Iron in bars or bolts	90 cts per cwt.
Japanned wares, and all manufactures of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead or tin	25 per ct. ad. val.
Leghorn hats, bonnets, braids, or plaits for making do.	50 per ct. ad. val.
Lead in pigs, or otherwise	2 cts. per lb.
Mill cranks and irons	4 cts. per lb.
Marble of all kinds	30 per ct. ad. val.
Muskets	150 cts. each
Nail or spike rods	3 cts per lb.
Oil coths	30 per ct. ad. val.
Oznaburghs, Burlaps and Ticklenbergs	15 per ct. ad. val.
Paper hangings	40 per ct. ad. val.
Do. sheathing	3 cts. per lb.
Red or white lead, dry or ground in oil	4 cts. per lb.
Rifles	350 cts. each
Saltpetre, refined	3 cts. per lb.
Saws, mill	100 cts. each
Shot, lead	3 1/2 cts. per lb.
Tacks, brads, &c.	5 cts. per lb.
Vitriol blue or Roman	4 cts. per lb.
Worsted stuffs, goods, & blkts.	25 per ct. ad. val.
All other manufactures of wool	30 per ct. ad. val.
Wool	20 per ct. ad. val.
Wire iron	3, 9, 12 cts. pr lb.

A duty of twelve and a half per centum ad valorem on all articles not herein specified, and now paying a duty of seven and a half per centum ad valorem; with the exception of patent adhesive felt, for covering ships' bottoms, which shall be admitted free of duty, until June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties hereby imposed upon several articles aforesaid, which, after the said respective times for the commencement of the duties hereby imposed, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States. Provided, That this addition shall not be applied to articles imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act of Congress, to be admitted on payment of the same duties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States.—[Aurora.]

## SUMMARY.

### Domestic.

**Boston.**—The Common Council of Boston, has granted permission to make collections in the several churches in that city, for the sufferers by the late fire at New-Castle, Delaware. In 1774-5, the citizens of New-Castle County remitted to Boston 900 dollars, for the relief of the inhabitants of that place, who were deprived of their usual subsistence by the tyrannical Boston Port Bill.

**Explosion.**—Two Powder mills were lately blown up—one near Lexington, Kentucky, in which one man was instantly killed and two were severely wounded—the other in Southwick, Mass. in which one man was killed.

**The Methodist General Conference** have elected the Rev. Joshua Soule and the Rev. Elijah Heading, to the office of Bishops, in the Methodist Episcopal Church—also the Rev. Nathan Bangs and the Rev. Dr. Emory, Book Agents, to reside in New-York, and the Rev. Martin Ruter, Book Agent, to reside in Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Growth of New York.**—In 1779, the whole population, of what was then called Whitestown, was found to be only 1800; at present, the same district constitutes fifteen counties, and contains a population of more than half a million.

**Sentence of Death.**—The colored man, named Thomas Jones (or Robinson) now under sentence of death, for murder on board the brig Holkar, has confessed his guilt, and the particulars of the atrocious act for which he is to suffer.

**Singular.**—There is said to be now living in Allen county Kentucky, a girl of 8 or 9 years old, born without arms, who can card, spin, sew and knit, with as great facility as any child of her age.

**Expenditure.**—The annual expenses of the British Ambassadors, amount to 300,000 pounds sterling. This sum does not include the pay of Consuls.

**Counterfeit Notes.**—A few moments after the explosion of the boiler on board the steam boat Aetna, a paper bundle was picked up near the boat, which must have come from her, containing \$190 in counterfeit bank notes.

**Robbery and Murder.**—The Sus. Rep. says, "The lifeless body of Oliver Harper, son of Judge Harper, of Windsor, Broome County, N. J. was found in the road, in Harmony township, in this county."

**Mail Robber.**—A young man, named Dickerson, was apprehended a short time since, at Society-Hill, in S. C. for having either robbed, or been concerned in robbing the mail.

**Intemperance.**—Deaths from Drunkenness in 1823. In New-York, 43; Philadelphia, 34; Baltimore, 52; Charleston, 14; Boston, 10; Salem, 6. Total for these six places 159!!

**Mr. Brown.**—The arrival at Paris of the American Minister, is announced, and that he was the bearer of a letter from the President of the U. States to Gen. La Fayette, inviting him to realize his intentions to visit the United States.

**Allied Sovereigns.**—London papers to the 6th of April contain the intelligence of a revived rumor of a meditated Congress of the Allied Sovereigns of Europe, to be held at Paris.

**Gottingen University.**—The number of Students is 1419, among them are 4 Princes and 17 Counts. Of the students 270 study Theology—730 Jurisprudence,—224 Medicine, and 195 devote themselves to physics and general philosophy.

**Greek Youths.**—Four boys, natives of Scio, lately arrived at Boston, in the hope of obtaining an education in this country.

**How to raise Money.**—In order to obtain money, the Porte has arrested all the Jews employed at the Custom-house, and required them to give an account of themselves for the last forty years.

**Beaumarchais' Claim,** involving a large amount, and having often occupied the time of Congress, has again been laid over.

**Ancient Manuscript.**—The posthumous work of Milton, entitled *De Dei Cultu*, is in support of the Christian Religion.

## Foreign.

### FROM GREECE.

The Captain of a vessel arrived at Boston, from Smyrna states, that intelligence had been received there, that Lord Byron was on the march to attack Patras, at the head of ten thousand men; resolved on a vigorous assault.

In March last the *British Commissioners* to the Colombian Republic, presented themselves to the Vice President of that country, and congratulated him and the Colombians on the success of their bloody war, assuring his excellency, that "Great Britain is their firm and constant friend."—The Colombians have spent 14 years in supporting their rights and achieving their independence.

A Russian author has lately published a work, in which he exhibits "a view of all the known languages and their dialects," amounting to the almost incredible number of 3,014; classed as follows, 937 Asiatic, 587 European, 226 African, and 1,264 American.

Extensive preparations are making at Constantinople for the campaign against the Greeks.

The first number of the *Greek Gazette*, printed at Missilonghi, has been received at Corfu.

Professors Cramer, Spohn and Gilbert, of the University of Leipzig, have lately died; and two other professors were dangerously ill, and two more were convalescent.

Portugal is stated to be in a state of commotion. The Prime Minister was assassinated, and Marshal Beresford dismissed.

Gibraltar papers to the 4th of April, mention, that an article in the Madrid Gazette of the 19th of March, states officially, that peace had been concluded between Spain and Algiers.

**Hayti.**—Intelligence from Hayti, of the 18th of April, states, that a difficulty is expected with France. President Boyer is making every necessary preparation for such an event.

**New application of the power of Steam.**—Mr. Perkins, whose invention of steam engines, is well known, has lately constructed a machine, by which steam may supersede the use of gunpowder, in the discharge of balls. The apparatus is capable of discharging 100 balls per minute.

The following note was found among the papers of the late Lord Erskine. Comment is unnecessary.

"TO GEN. WASHINGTON.

"Sir,—I have taken the liberty to introduce your august and immortal name, in a short sentence, which is to be found in the book I send you.

"I have a large acquaintance among the most valuable and exalted classes of men; but you are the only human being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence.

"I sincerely pray God to grant a long and serene evening to a life so gloriously devoted to the universal happiness of the world."

"T. ERSKINE.

London, March 15, 1797."

Reasons why we should not go to plays, balls, and parties of carnal pleasure.

1st. Because no good can be derived from them. 2d. Because time may be better employed. 3d. Because it is a misappropriation of money. 4th. Because we ought never to be found in bad company. 5th. Because we must not set a bad example. 6th. Because Almighty God has forbidden it. 7th. Because we must soon die.

Dr. Robert Honeyman, a physician of much reputation and learning, who died on the 21st. ultimo, in Virginia, whither he emigrated from Scotland, in 1774, has left the following bequest in his will, dated in 1821:—

"I also give and bequeath to my son, a human rib, which will be found in a small trunk in my chest, with my earnest request that he will carefully keep the said rib, (which is of James the Fifth, King of Scotland) and transmit it carefully to his descendants."

## Died.

On Friday last, in the vicinity of this place, Mrs. CATHERINE BRYAN. The deceased left a strong evidence of her change being a happy one.

—On Wednesday last, in this place, Mrs. MARGARET BROWN, after a long, tedious and painful disease, which she bore with that resignation, becoming a Christian.



## Poet's Corner.

[We copy the following beautiful lines into the Circular, from the "Christian Herald," of the 20th ultimo; the Editor of which ascribes them to a youthful source; being, as he believes the first poetic communication ever published from the pen of his esteemed young friend. We think, with the Editor of the Herald, that the effusion "does honor to the head and heart of its author;" as it certainly would to one of more mature years.]—Ed. Circular.

## THE MORNING IN SPRING.

How beauteous is the blushing morn,  
Majestic rising in the east;  
Light floating clouds the skies adorn,  
In heaven's resplendent colors drest.

Oh say, my muse, what pleasing theme  
Shall prompt again thy early lay;  
And wake from fancy's idle dream,  
To hail the bright, returning day?

The cheerful warblers pour their praise,  
To Him who gave their tuneful powers;  
The herds go forth the fields to graze,  
The lambs, to crop the mountain flowers.

We catch the health inspiring breeze,  
That meets us on our morning way;  
And gently waves yon beauteous trees,  
Bedeck'd with nature's foliage gay.

Yes lovely Spring, 'tis sweet to drink  
Thy balmy breath that round us plays;  
Yet, Oh! 'tis sweeter far to think  
On him whose care demands our praise.

'Tis He, who bids the seasons roll—  
And Spring succeeds to Winter's reign;  
'Tis He, who cheers the drooping soul,  
And bids sweet hope revive again.

Then while the Spring of life delays,  
I'll praise the Guardian of my youth;  
And in the Summer of my days,  
I'll still adore the God of truth.

And when pale Autumn spreads her gloom  
Over my life's declining span,—  
Calmly, I'll verge toward the tomb,  
The appointed home of short liv'd man.

Then when my latest hour is fled,  
And cold my heart—to beat no more;  
And low in dust my form is laid,  
Oh! may my spirit upward soar.

May He receive me to His rest,  
Who died to purchase heaven for me;  
And on my Saviour's hands impress'd,  
My name with rapture, may I see.

## RELIGIOUS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Star,  
dated Falmouth (Va.) May, 18, 1824.

DEAR BROTHER,

I have the pleasure of communicating to you, and through the medium of the Star, to the friends of Zion, a brief account of the revival, more particularly at Jefferson, being persuaded that all who love the Lord, will rejoice. In September last, we baptized three persons. Previous to that time, however, there was an apparent anxiety amongst the people to hear the gospel, and the heart of the brethren were unusually enlarged to pray for the salvation of sinners; and truly in an "accepted time" the Lord did hear, and in the "day of salvation he succoured" them. About the time of baptizing the first, it was very sanguinely believed that the arrows of the Almighty had fastened in many of "the hearts of the King's enemies." Some of these have been since baptized, and like appearances have continued from month to month. In our assemblies, while on the one hand are those joyfully singing

"Jesus sought me when a stranger,  
Wandering from the fold of God;"

whose very countenances bespeak the peace and joy of their souls; on the other, are those whose tears and downcast looks speak to the heart of the Christian, saying, "what must I do to be saved?" There are those who have but lately been brought into the liberty of the gospel, telling what the Lord has done for their souls; and here are to be seen the "hoary headed" father and mother in Israel, who, like "Simeon" and "Anna," having embraced the "Holy child" in transports of soul the most delightful, and "hopes full of immortality," are waiting until "their change comes." Happy souls: They are on the ebb of the tide that brought them into existence: It will soon bear them to the ocean for which their spirits pant. This revival has embraced some of the old and the young, the rich and the poor. Of the fruits of this revival, is a brother of promising talents, who has commenced preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ. Amongst the young class, are two children of twelve years of age; they have satisfied us that they believe for themselves "that Jesus is the Christ," "that this is the true God and eternal life." One of them, in the course of relating her feelings and views on

the subject, said, "I was born in sin, I have lived a sinner, and have no hope of salvation but through the Lord Jesus Christ." I have been particularly gratified in three different instances to see husband and wife going down into the water together in obedience to the command of Christ. O, that they may be like "Zacharias and Elizabeth walking in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord, blameless." We have baptized sixty-five, and we have reason to believe that there are many more who have "tasted that the Lord is gracious," and will soon follow him in the ordinance of his appointment. I am happy to say, that appearances indicate that there will yet be an extensive ingathering. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless his holy name. As well as I recollect, nearly eighty have been baptized at the Gourd Vine. A little higher up the country, at F. T. meeting house, the good work has lately commenced; eight were baptized at their last monthly meeting. At Mount Poney, in the same country, a large number have been baptized; how many, I have not positively heard, perhaps not less than thirty. May the great Head of the Church carry on the conquests of his grace, and add unto his churches daily such as he will have to be saved.

I am yours in a precious Redeemer,  
C. GEORGE.

## AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

On the 13th ultimo, the American Bible Society celebrated their Eighth Anniversary, in the city of New York; at which were present, Gen. Matthew Clarkson, Rev. Drs. Milnor, Woodhull, and Rice; Rev. Messrs. Day, Peters, Cone and Brown; and Hon. D. Daggett and Mr. Tallmadge. It appears from the Report exhibited at this highly respectable meeting, that the Society had 76,857 Bibles and Testaments printed in that city, some of which in the Spanish language—700 Bibles and Testaments in different languages, have been received in donations from the British and Foreign Bible Society; and 2000 have been printed at Lexington, Kentucky, making a total of 403,352 Bibles and Testaments, during the eight years which have elapsed since the Society began its operations. The issues from the Depository, in the Eighth year, have been 60,439 Bibles and Testaments, making a total of 309,062 Bibles and Testaments. The number of Auxiliary Societies is increasing: 47 new ones have been added during the eighth year, making the whole number, at present, 407. The Society has auxiliaries in every state in the Union. From the statement exhibited, it appears, that Bible Societies exist in every country in Europe, except Portugal, Spain, Italy and Turkey! Among the distinguished strangers present on this interesting occasion, were his Excellency Governor Yates, the Hon. De Witt Clinton, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State, and Major Gen. Gains of the United States' army.

## AFRICAN FREE SCHOOL.

On Friday the 30th April last, the annual examination of the Scholars of the N. Y. African Free School, took place. The number was about 600. The exercises consisted chiefly in the following branches, viz. Reading Writing, Arithmetic, Sewing, Singing, Recitation, Drawing, Geography and Grammar. The whole scene was highly interesting and gratifying. The scholars were principally of, and under the age of 15.

## COLONIZATION.

The Presbytery of the District of Columbia, with truly patriotic and christian motives, have

"Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby earnestly recommended to all the Congregations under our care, to have public worship, and to take up collections in aid of the funds of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, on the Fourth of July next, and on the same day annually, thereafter."

They also request the co-operation in this plan, of all the Congregations in connexion with the Presbyterian Church, in the United States.

## LATE FROM INDIA.

The last Christian Watchman says: "Intelligence has been received from India, of the safe arrival of Mrs. Judson, and Mr. and Mrs. Wade, in Rangoon, last December, all well. Mr. Rowe, of Digah, has been called to exchange worlds. His widow will remain at the station in Digah, for the present. Mrs. Eustace Carey was sick at Calcutta. These facts were received in a letter from Mrs. Jones, dated January 7, 1824."

## POLITICAL.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of the 27th ult.

We promised, in our last, that we would lay before our readers the particulars of the Proceedings of the Senate upon the Convention lately concluded, between the United States and Great Britain, proposing certain arrangements for the further suppression of the Slave Trade. With this promise we find ourselves prevented from literally complying, by a rule of the Senate, which forbids extracts to be taken from the Journal of Executive Proceedings. The injunction of secrecy is removed as to the facts, but remains as to the form, of the Proceedings. We are able to state, therefore, only such particulars as we obtain from oral report.

The Convention was concluded and signed, on the 13th March, between our Minister, RICHARD RUSH, on the part of the United States, and, on the part of Great Britain, by the Right Honorable WILLIAM HUSKISSON and the Right Honorable STRATFORD CANNING.

The Convention comprises ten articles. Article 1st, authorizes commanders and other commissioned officers of the two nations, duly authorized to cruise on the Coasts of Africa, of America, and the West Indies, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, under conditions subsequently specified, to search, detain, capture, and send into the proper country of the captured vessel, any vessel, of either nation, concerned in unlawful traffic in Slaves—the vessels carried in to be tried by the tribunals of the country to which they belong.

Article 2d, applies the same rule to vessels chartered by citizens of either nation, though not bearing the flag of that nation, nor owned by individuals belonging to it, &c.

Article 3d, requires that, in all cases, where any vessel of either party shall be boarded by any naval officer of the other party on suspicion of being concerned in the Slave Trade, the officer shall deliver to the Captain of the vessel so boarded, a certificate in writing, signed by the naval officer, specifying his rank, &c. and the object of his visit; and makes some other provisions for the delivery of ships' papers, when captured under this Convention.

Article 4, limits the right of search recognized by this Convention, to such as shall be necessary to the ascertainment of the fact whether said vessel, is, or is not, engaged in the Slave Trade.

Article 5, makes it the duty of commanders, of either nation, having captured a vessel of the other, under this Treaty, to receive into his custody the vessel captured, and send or carry it into a port of the vessel's proper country, &c. for adjudication, if required, in every which case triplicate declarations are to be signed, &c. &c.

Article 6, provides that, in cases of capture by the officers of either party, under this convention, where no national vessel of the nation of the captured vessel is cruising, the captor shall either send or carry his prize to some convenient port of its own country, or of its own dependencies, for adjudication, &c.

Article 7, provides that the commanders and crews of these captured vessels shall be proceeded against in the countries into which they are brought, as pirates, &c. &c.

Article 8, confines the right of search, under this treaty, to such officers of both parties, as are specially instructed to execute the laws of their respective countries in relation to the slave trade. For every vexatious and abusive exercise of this right, officers are to be personally liable, in costs and damages, &c. and prescribes other proceedings to be had in such cases.

Article 9, provides that the Government of either nation will inquire into abuses of this Convention, and the laws of each country, by the officers thereof respectively, and inflict on the officers complained of, adequate punishment.

Article 10, declares, that the right reciprocally conceded by this Treaty, is wholly and exclusively founded on the two nations having, by their laws, made the slave trade piracy, and is not to be taken to affect, in any other way, the rights of the parties &c. and engages that each power shall use its influence with all civilized powers, to procure from them the acknowledgment of the slave trade being piracy under the law of nations.

Article 11, provides that the ratifications of the Treaty shall be exchanged in London, within twelve months, or as much sooner thereafter as possible.

The above paragraphs contain a synopsis of the Convention, as laid before the Senate. It was ratified by the Senate, with certain conditions, one of which limited the duration of the Treaty to the pleasure of the

parties, and another limited the right of search to the African Seas. Of these conditions, the grounds of objection to the Treaty, and the votes upon it, if not presented to the Public in an official form, we shall hereafter present a further account to our readers.

## Religious Societies.

**Salem Presbytery.**—There are about 20 churches, and only 16 ministers, within the bounds of this Presbytery; and within the same limits, there are about 20,000 souls, many of whom are stated to be famishing for the bread of life, and have none to break it unto them.

**Bible Society.**—The TENTH annual meeting of the Pittsburg Bible Society was held on the 13th ult. The Report states, that 157 Bibles and 66 Testaments have been distributed during the last year.—\$136 have been received, \$45 expended, and \$50 remitted to the American Society.

**Orphan Asylum.**—From the last Report of the Orphan Asylum in the city of N. Y. it appears that the number of Beneficiaries is 158; the whole number admitted in 18 years, 514. The average annual expense of each orphan does not exceed \$30.

**Liberality.** Mr. Sheldon Clarke, of Oxford, has given \$1,000, to be appropriated to the establishment of a Scholarship.

**Washington College.**—This new seminary, after much controversy, has been located at Hartford.

**United Foreign Missionary Society.**—At the Seventh Anniversary of this Society, a venerable Tuscarora Chief, named *Sacharissa*, and *Guy Chew*, a youth of the same tribe, were introduced to the assembly, and delivered addresses. The collection amounted to \$242. The exercises were closed by a hymn sung by two Indian youths and a daughter of the late William Henry, a Tuscarora chief.

**Education Society.**—At the Sixth Annual meeting of the Presbyterian Education Society, at which were present the Hon. De Witt Clinton, the Rev. Drs. Richards, Rice, Griffin, the Rev. Messrs. Peters, Henry, and Nott, a collection of \$240 besides several gold rings, was lifted. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. De Witt Clinton and others.

Among those who took part in the proceedings of the Fifth Anniversary of the *American Society for Meliorating the condition of the Jews*, in the city of New-York, we notice the names of the Rev. Dr. Rowan, (agent) Rev. Mr. Sandford, Mr. Primker, a converted Jew, Rev. Rufus Bailey, Rev. Dr. Blatchford, Rev. Dr. Griffin, and the Rev. Mr. Russell. The meeting was closed by an address from Mr. Zadig, a converted Jew from Germany.

**The Second Annual Meeting of the Domestic Missionary Society**, was attended by the Rev. D. Woodhull, Rev. Messrs. Bruen, Cuyler, Knox, Rev. Dr. Rice, Rev. Messrs. Cox, and Squire. A hymn was sung in the Tuscarora language, by several natives of that tribe—\$130 were collected.

The Ladies of New-York have constituted their pastor, the Rev. Dr. M'Auley, a life member of the *N. Y. Religious Tract*, the *United Foreign Missionary*, and *Presbyterian Education Societies*; and a Director for life of the *United Domestic Missionary Society*.

**Lutherans.**—The ancient Synod of Pennsylvania is increasing, both in numbers and ministers. That body consists of 74 ministers, who have charge of 278 churches. The whole number of communicants is 24,724. There are 208 schools under the superintendence of the different churches.

**Menonists.**—These people are very numerous in many parts of Pennsylvania; they take their name from Menno Simon, of the Netherlands—they arose in Germany soon after the reformation; but, by some it is said, they derive their religious practice from the Christian Church in Thessalonica. Among the articles of their faith, in which they are very rigid, using great plainness in speech and dress, are, in substance the following:

1. *Of Baptism*—They confess baptism unto faith; but no infant baptism. 2. *Of Marriage*—They confess a wedlock of two believing persons; and no external marriage ceremony. 3. *Of taking Oaths*—No christian may take an oath, or in his evidence go beyond yea and nay; but must rather choose to die.

**A Lover's Leap.**—Some time ago, a man, supposed to be late from Ireland, stopped in the vicinity of Montreal, Lower Canada, and said that he was troubled in his mind, in consequence of a disappointed love affair. He proceeded to the river, and in presence of several persons plunged into the water and was drowned.